World Alliance News Letter

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace, and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished. The World Alliance News Letter *is published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance. The* News Letter *is sent to all members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. Individual membership $1.00 a year. Quantity rates for churches and schools.*

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RELIGION

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VOL. XXI, No. 8 OCTOBER, 1945

UNRRA

In recent months both the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration have been subjected to virulent attacks. Brickbats have been many and bouquets few. The average citizen thinks it his duty to damn UNRRA and yet deplore Europe's lingering death from starvation and disease.

Some of the criticisms have come from intelligent observers whose experience and insight have justified their caustic comments. In many instances their suggestions have been well taken and swiftly put into effect. Other critiques, bordering on sheer abuse, have been rightly ignored because of their irresponsible sources. The issues at stake should be clearly analyzed and set forth in forthright language. Here is a situation where the churches can contribute to clarity by "rightly dividing the word of truth."

No one would pretend that UNRRA, for example, should not be critized or that its record is flawless. On the contrary, UNRRA, like any other enterprise in our common life, should be subjected to critical scrutiny. Its efforts, like those of all human institutions, have been marred by false starts, incredible bungling, gross inefficiency and sheer waste. Yet in view of the vast scope of the job and the colossal needs of a hungry, devastated Europe, the record is amazingly good.

UNRRA has been cursed with almost insurmountable handicaps. Foremost among these thorns in the flesh for UNRRA was *the political problem.* Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugo-Slavia are only three cases in point. A second difficult question was that of *personnel,* for finding and training the right people meant starting from scratch to build an International Civil Service ready to wrestle with superhuman need and misery. A third burden was that of *transportation.* In France, for obvious reasons, we aided the RAF in destroying railroads; and in Greece, the Nazis made good their threat of total annihilation by filling the canals with trains loaded with TNT so that dredging the canals meant blowing up both railway equipment and canals.

Some well-meaning but myopic minds, "congealed in the attitude of retrospect" like Lot's wife, compare the activities of UNRRA and the Red Cross to the relief program of Mr. Hoover and his associates after the First World War. They draw inferences damaging to the reputations of Mr. Lehman and his aides. Such comparisons are unjust and shortsighted, for they lack historic perspective. We must never forget that the devastation of World War II is a thousandfold greater than World War I. The Hoover relief program amounted to some one hundred *million* dollars. The vast task of UNRRA and the Red Cross may cost in this and coming years the staggering amount of twenty *billion* dollars and more.

American churches can play an important part in creating understanding of the magnitude of the problems involved in feeding and keeping alive this winter a hundred million people in the heart of Europe. We must give our money and share our food, fuel and clothing just as we did to win the war. This winter will decide whether we can establish a just and lasting peace. In order to defeat hunger and despair, it may be necessary for us here in America to accept a new program of rationing so that Europe will not starve.

The job of relief and rehabilitation is not to be done through separate relief agencies— Protestant or Catholic or Jewish groups working independently of UNRRA and the Red Cross. A separatist move by any sectarian group to start its own relief agency at this late date would be not only superfluous but utterly ridiculous. Irresponsible leaders in ecumenical circles who, in off-the-record conversations, even intimate of such a move, should be reminded of the overwhelming magnitude of a complex and difficult job.

The task of the churches is clear: keep men's minds awake and aware of human suffering; open their hearts to a willingness to share; and support the agencies working in that direction.

UNRRA Defended

The Honorable Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, made these pertinent observations in recent addresses:

"There is fear, well founded fear, that this winter will be one of the grimmest in history. Nearly everywhere in liberated Europe, peoples see before them a prospect of starvation, economic disorganization and, perhaps, chaos. The havoc and destruction caused by the war will have their full and deadly consequences in these coming months.

"We stand before the crisis. We must act and we must act now. It is inconceivable that the United Nations could abandon the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe at the moment of their greatest peril. They must be brought safely through the following harvest. Give them another year and we can look forward with some confidence to a minimum of health and stability.

"More money is needed, but even large sums of money will not be enough. Money must be translated into goods, into food, tractors, raw materials, clothing and coal. From the supplying governments, whose resources make possible the work of UNRRA, we shall need shipping and supplies in large and increasing measure. It is not my purpose to review the past record on the provision of essential shipping and supplies: it is known to all of you that in this record there was much of frustration and heartbreak.

"My associates and I are well aware that UNRRA's record while one of sound accomplishment, contains gaps. Mistakes have been made both by UNRRA and by the governments whose support it must have in every operation it undertakes. Some of these mistakes were the inescapable consequences of war-time conditions, others were inevitable in the attempt to build a complex, international organization — the first of its kind in history — in a short period of time. The only way to have avoided these mistakes was to make the greater mistake of doing nothing.

"During this period of organization, growth, and adjustment we have learned from our mistakes. We now have an organization capable of rendering aid efficiently and fairly to those in need — indeed, the only organization capable of carrying on this all-important work in the critical months just ahead of us.

"It will avail us little to build a glorious mansion for peace if hunger and disease are rampant in the land where the house is built. UNRRA is a temporary organization with a life measured by only a few years, yet it has been and remains the testing ground for all our professions for a better world and of our determination to make these professions into realities. It has often been said that if the United Nations cannot pull together for the most urgent of all their endeavors — namely, the relief and rehabilitation of those crushed by war — then there will be little hope of their pulling together for the larger tasks of building the peace. It is the great lesson of these recent months that despite hesitancy here and doubt there they are essentially pulling together for this very endeavor. I point to the record as a demonstration that UNRRA is succeeding and I lay before you that record and our plans for the future with the firm expectation that we stand on the threshold of greater opportunity and greater success."

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Items of Interest

We Were Late

Owing to the strike of elevator operators in New York we were unable to complete the mailing of the September issue of the News Letter until Monday, October 1st. A few did go out the week before, but the rest remained in the office, packed in mail bags, until elevator service was resumed.

Broken Promises

In the September first issue of the magazine *America* Harold C. Gardiner said: "It is a shameful thing to pledge one's word and not fulfill it; the shame is all the more deplorable when the pledged word concerns such a serious matter as life and death. And the United Nations, with this nation prime among them, have given their pledged word on a matter of life and death to millions in lands the war has laid waste — and to date that word has not been kept."

London Conference on Education

Representatives of the United Nations will meet in London in November to work out the final constitution of a proposed Educational and Cultural Organization of the United Nations. A preliminary constitution, formulated during the last 18 months, will serve as the working document at the London meeting much as the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals served as the basis for the United Nations Charter which was evolved at San Francisco last spring. A delegation named by the President of the United States will represent this country at the London meeting. Congressional approval of the final constitution is necessary for the United States to become a member of the proposed Educational and Cultural Organization.

Sympathy to Silcox Family

The Executive Committee and members of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, extend deepest sympathy to the Rev. Dr. C. E. Silcox, Canadian secretary of the World Alliance, and to his family in the tragic loss of Ted Silcox, age 24. Dr. Silcox's son was killed in a motor accident almost a year to the day of his mother's death.

Adult Education in the Atomic Age

Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, Chief of the Cultural Division of the U. S. Department of State, recently accepted the directorship of the New School for Social Research in New York City. At the invitation of our Editorial Council, Dr. Hovde has written of adult education for tomorrow:

For quite a number of years now the world has been planned and operated by adults. Since children and young people have been viewed by this superior segment of mankind mostly as disturbers of the adult world-plan or, at best, as future adults to be preconditioned to membership in their august fraternity, adults have solicitously established educational institutions for children and young people. We euphemistically speak of the terminal point in the educational process as "commencement," but almost without exception the orator on that occasion refers to it as the conclusion of education and the beginning of "life."

An Ever-Changing World

The assumption is, of course, that adult life neither requires nor affords any further education, except in the much revered "university of hard knocks." It is a thoroughly erroneous assumption. The only conditions under which this might be true would be found in a highly static society, a primitive society. There the young can be regulated and patternized into the image of adults without much danger that a changing life will require any further adjustments.

Certainly we have no such static society today. For twenty decades mere technological changes have altered life from generation to generation. At the very moment that this piece is being written America is viewing two of its own acts with childlike surprise, almost audibly exclaiming: "Did we, or did the gods, bring these things about?" We have ratified the United Nations charter and we have successfully released atomic energy.

The World of Atomic Energy

Pause for a moment to consider only the most obvious implications in the first successful release of atomic energy. The world has some experience by this time with which to forecast the consequences of placing at the disposal of men energies outside and beyond those of his own today and those of his animals. After all, we have developed steam, gas and electricity to a point where the physical aspects of life in 1945 differ far more from those of 1845 than the latter did from those of Tut-ank-ahmen. The economic, social and political changes have been tremendous, though far from sufficient to a good life. And for want of the understanding that comes from continued adult education the democratic electorate, though it seized political power, has hardly known how to use it. Thus, even before the "opening of the atomic era," life had become too complex to be comprehended except by adult education.

With the release of atomic energy we may with certainty look forward to an astonishing increase in production. Nothing that can be prophesied as consequences of this achievement is as fantastic as the use of atomic energy itself. Probably the use of atomic power for peaceful pursuits will prove easier than its first application in the form of a bomb. If that is so, we face a technological revolution that may reduce the need of physical human labor to a mere fraction of its present amount and enormously add to the volume and cheapness of consumable goods.

New World In Prospect

It takes no prophet to see what social problems will then rapidly present themselves. On the one hand it would be possible for a few to set out to control atomic power as a monopoly, reducing the rest of mankind to a lower order. On the other hand, this inexhaustible power reservoir or its product may become so generally available that sweat and brawn will have little marketable value. In either case the old social and even some ethical values will disappear. Associations for this and that will vanish with the need that called them into being and new ones will appear. The very bases of politics will be altered. Taxation will take on a radically different character. Moral concepts will change. The goodness of a husband or a father will no longer be measured so much by his ability as a "provider," but much more by his qualifications as a personality.

One World or None

With or without the atomic bomb as an instrument of warfare, the world must now be united. But most especially now that we have it. There must be no monopoly of knowledge hereafter, for this kind of knowledge is the power to destroy the human race. Such knowledge must be made available to all classes and all peoples. Furthermore, it cannot be kept secret. Only international organization for the welfare of all mankind, including full knowledge and proper use of atomic power, can prevent a small country possessed of this kind of secret weapon, from destroying and conquering a large one.

Far from resembling an adult who knows his strength and knows how to use it in his own and his neighbor's interest, the world today resembles a youth, great in strength but immature in mind, a potential menace to everyone. Before he goes completely berserk he must be taught. We cannot wait for the children of today to be properly educated to take charge of the world. It will already be a different world then, perhaps even a more dangerous one. The adults of today must educate themselves first of all, and their children with themselves. They must catch up morally, esthetically and socially with their knowledge of brute force. If they do, they can arrange at home and between the nations a life of such generosity and grace as man has never known.

The Second Anniversary of "The Pattern for Peace"

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, President of the Church Peace Union, made these comments in a recent broadcast over radio station WQXR:

This month marks the second anniversary of the publication of a significant document known as the *"Pattern for Peace."* It states seven great moral and religious principles necessary to any right World Order and is signed by 147 outstanding religious leaders, about fifty each from the three great faiths – Catholic, Jewish and Protestant. It emphasizes these seven points:

1. The Moral Law Must Govern World Order.
2. The Rights of the Individual Must be Assured.
3. The Rights of Oppressed, Weak or Colonial Peoples Must be Protected.
4. The Rights of Minorities Must be Secured.
5. International Institutions to Maintain Peace with Justice Must be Organized.
6. International Economic Cooperation Must be Achieved.
7. A Just Social Order within Each State Must be Achieved.

So far as I know this is the only statement of the kind issued in so representative a way. It has had a wide influence, notably upon the San Francisco Conference.

Interfaith Cooperation

But putting out such a document, so authenticated, is highly significant, not only for its effect upon the movement toward international order, strong as that has been and is, but also as an all-too-rare example of real cooperation on the part of these three great religious bodies, quite too apt to keep far apart through the exclusive interest of each in its own traditions and policies.

As President of the Church Peace Union, which initiated and carried through this particular movement to success, I know that such cooperation is possible, for we have proved it so. The Church Peace Union is made up of Catholics, Jews and Protestants, and through all its more than thirty years of life and work it has never found any difficulty in getting real harmony and cooperation from all its members in its work for international goodwill.

When, two and a half years ago, at an Institute which the Church Peace Union was holding in Denver, a young Roman Catholic leader suggested to me the issuance of a document dealing with World Order which, as he put it, "can be signed by anybody who believes in God," the Church Peace Union welcomed the suggestion and quietly set to work by appointing a committee of three, one from each of the three great faiths, and the "Pattern for Peace" is the result of that effort, – a result of which the Church Peace Union is justly glad. That shows how one of the most urgent needs of our time can be met.

The Art of Compromise

In the New York Times Magazine for September 16, there was a remarkable article by Senator Vandenberg, entitled "A Device to Put Men's Minds in Gear." He tells of the San Francisco Conference, where representatives of fifty nations, differing in countless ways, dealing with intricate problems, managed to come through with an unanimous agreement, because they kept conferring and coming to understand one another. He says: "Of course it involved compromise. None of us can have it all his own way in life. Of course, there were decisions which many of us wished could have been otherwise. That is the inevitable experience of every Parliament. But we came to know each other's problems. We came to have a better understanding of each other's integrity. Because we were in intimate daily touch, it was inevitable that we should come to grips with realities. And so we found the greatest common denominator in behalf of peace. Under Divine Providence it may have been a miracle. I think it was. But we are told that Heaven helps those who help themselves."

He goes on to urge that the method of conference be used in other fields, suggesting especially the latent possibilities it holds for solving the critical clashes of labor and management.

That method of conference is the essential way of preserving the peace of the world. In China I was deeply interested to find that the Chinese expression for the "Kingdom of God" was "The Great Get Together." That is the one way to it, as is clearly taught by the prophets and Jesus.

Religious bodies, like nations, are instinctively devoted each to its own ways and interests. Such devotion, when too narrow and exclusive, will be an obstacle to the right progress toward world order. But we are beginning to see that the nations, while holding each to its own traditions and policies, can and must cooperate in a generous spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill, to the lasting welfare of all.

The Role of Religion

Religious forces have an indispensable part to play in this vitally necessary work of making One World, for that great and urgent task is essentially a moral and spiritual task. But to do this with any effectiveness, the religious bodies must learn how to cooperate with one another. That does not mean "seeking the least common denominator," or merging all their differences in what Robert Browning so well calls "a lazy glow of benevolence o'er the varying forms of man's belief." I once heard a wise man remark: "Great as is the danger in religious differences, there is a greater danger in religious indifference." Each religious body may and should stand for its own fundamental principles. But each should also join heartily with other religious bodies in real, heartfelt devotion to the great underlying ideals common to them all.

London — Temporary World Capital

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Dexter have set up headquarters for the time being in London, England. In a September letter to the friends of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance, they describe their initial experiences:

This city will soon have within its walls a larger number of the leading statesmen of the world than have been seen here since the end of the First World War in 1918 and 1919.

History is certainly repeating itself. The temporary headquarters of the League of Nations were established in London following the conference of Versailles, and today the temporary headquarters of the United Nations are in London. The organizing committee of the World Organization set up at San Francisco is meeting here with such leading figures in the international field as Ex-Secretary of State Stettinius, Dr. Wellington Koo, Philip Noel-Baker and others in daily attendance.

In addition, the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France met here Tuesday, September 11, to begin blocking out the terms of peace. Each one — Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov, Bidault, and Wang — is accompanied by at least a score of experts, public relations personnel, etc. This conference, will last several weeks. It brings another hundred officials to London (not counting press representatives, without whom no self-respecting international meeting can be held!).

Preparatory Commission

The meeting of the executive committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations is already well started as we write. Stettinius on behalf of the United States presented an organization time-table, which called for a meeting of the full Preparatory Commission in about a month, a business meeting of the Assembly of the United Nations in mid-November, and the first annual meeting of the Assembly by next spring. Other nations agreed in principle to this suggestion. Some, however, felt that the anticipated timing was a bit on the optimistic side.

Stettinius argued that the United Nations organization should come into existence as a fully-equipped concern soon lest enthusiasm be lost and other less effective ways be devised to deal with the immediate needs of post-war security and economics. Noel-Baker, the chairman of the sub-committee, stated at one of the meetings that this was "humanity's last chance." He continued: "Either there must be no more war or the world must accept destruction." He also pleaded for more adequate understanding on the public's part of the new institutions about to be set up by the United Nations. "The task of informing public opinion," he said, "is of tremendous importance."

Unfinished Business of Potsdam

The task before the Foreign Secretaries Conference, while akin to that of the Preparatory Commission, is more definite and temporary in nature. They are to clean up some of the unfinished business left behind at Potsdam, particularly in initiating the study of the terms of peace which must be presented to Italy and some of the satellite countries. Other matters, such as the difficulties between Greece and Yugoslavia, the ejection of the Germans and Hungarians from Czechoslovakia, etc., will undoubtedly be discussed. It is hoped to begin the outline, at least, of the type of peace which will ultimately be made with Germany and Japan.

It is significant and very hopeful that these practical and controversial matters are not, as in 1919, tied in with the charter of the World Organization. They are dealt with by different people under quite different terms of reference, although the fact that the two groups are meeting in the same city emphasizes the fact that they will keep in close touch with one another.

London After the War

It is fitting that these first gropings for peace after the end of war should be held in this much-bombed capital. Nowhere on the United Nations side has war been felt as keenly as here. We doubt if, even in atom-bombed Hiroshima or Nagasaki or in devastated Berlin or Hamburg, there is such an acute consciousness among the rank and file of the people of what modern war means. One has only to look in any direction on any walk he takes through London, and then multiply the destruction he sees a hundredfold to guess how the Londoner feels toward another war. He would not shirk it if it came, but he insists that his government do all that is possible, consistent with freedom, to avoid it. This atmosphere should affect the statesmen, many of whom come from less devastated countries.

In any event, London, in ruins but prouder than ever, is securing her due reward. If Britain, and in particular the city of London had not resisted in 1940 and 1941, we should not be discussing in 1945 terms of peace to present to our late foes. Nor should we be drawing up a program for a world organization of free nations. At the best we should have been still struggling on land and sea and air. And at the worst — but the worst did not happen, and thus mankind has one more chance. . . .

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Dexters to Paris

Dr. and Mrs. Dexter have just sent word from London that they have gone to Paris to attend the meeting of the League of Nations Union with representatives of all constituent French groups. The Dexters will serve as delegates of the American Association for the United Nations. After their stay in France they plan to return to London for the late autumn months so that they may attend the initial meetings of the United Nations Organization.

On the Political Homefront

The Atomic Bomb

The atomic bomb still holds the center of the stage. A number of proposals and several bills are in preparation for action by our Congress. At this writing it is the purpose of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to rush to the floor bills that will settle the policies of our nation in relation to the atomic bomb. The most promising of these bills is the one reportedly favored by President Truman. This bill provides that there shall be set up a joint Senate-House Committee which shall have exclusive jurisdiction "over all measures dealing with the development, control and future use of nuclear energy." The plan, as the Senators have outlined it, is to name a responsible group of six Senate and six House members who would act for Congress in a matter that threatens to provoke wide controversy. In the meantime whatever the merits of our own legislation regarding control, the only real value is that it will give us time to work out some method by which the control can be vested in the United Nations Security Council. *Security against war is the only security against the use of the atomic bomb.*

The Foreign Ministers' Conference

The Council of Foreign Ministers in London brought out in full light the problems we face in establishing peace. After a war which cost millions of lives and billions of dollars, we find ourselves faced with the task of building a whole new world. All agree that this cannot be done except through cooperative action. Yet the conferees left London unable to agree even on the matter of the holding of a general peace conference.

In a statement issued by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes following the conference in London he said: "There was a considerable area of agreement. The differences which developed were explored in a spirit of conciliation and there is good reason to believe that with continued patience and understanding on all sides, an agreement on essentials can be attained."

Looking at the conference from a distance it would seem, as stated by Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, that the difficulties were on issues of principle, not procedure. The "Four Freedoms," as well as other solemn promises written into the Atlantic Charter, have not been put forward on the road to realization by the meetings in London and we must not blind ourselves to the realities of the situation. It is not too late to save the catastrophe of a balance of power, East against West, but, on the other hand, it is not too early to begin to sound the alarm. If such an arrangement is made now, nothing can prevent a recurrence of war as soon as there are enough soldiers and as soon as the sides in the struggle are prepared for the catastrophic grand finale of our civilization.

There are however some bright spots. The United Nations is organized. The conferees in London did not break up but sat and worked through three weeks of hard labor, not always patiently, but they persevered. Many of the minor problems were solved, and there is reason at the present time to believe that when the constituent meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations meets on December fourth, it will be able to set up instruments that will provide the machinery for meeting these stern international problems.

More than ever before it is necessary for Great Britain, Russia, France, China and the United States to stand together. With unity among these great powers every one of the vexing problems can be settled.

Food for Peace

A delegation of 27 national organization representatives called upon the President of the United States on September 17 and presented a petition on behalf of 48 national organizations having a total membership of over 50,000,000 people, asking him to speed help to the liberated peoples in time to prevent starvation.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow acted as spokesman for the delegation. Individual oral statements were made by Dr. William Allan Neilson, Mrs. Edgar Mowrer, and Mr. Boris Shishkin. A special plea was made for a public statement from the President giving information on the need and what we are doing as a nation to meet it. A few hours later the President issued a statement.

It is clear that the most important step in averting starvation in Europe this winter is to secure immediate appropriation of the remaining $550,000,000 due UNRRA from the U. S. and strongest possible support for additional funds to continue its work.

No more food except what has already been contracted for can be sent to Europe by UNRRA until this appropriation is made. Mr. Lehman stressed this urgency before Congressional Committees recently.

A bill for the $550,000,000 will shortly be sent to the House Appropriations Committee. Indications are that this bill will not have serious opposition. Later Congress will consider the new request for $1,350,000,000. This legislation will need the full support of all those who believe in international cooperation if it is to pass.

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Julian Messner Award

The Julian Messner Award for the "Best Book Combatting Intolerance in America" has been increased by a grant from the Ensign Lionel Judah Tachna Foundation, established in memory of Ensign Lionel Judah Tachna who lost his life in the Battle of the Coral Sea when the destroyer, U.S.S. Sims, was attacked and sunk by the enemy on or about May 7, 1942. The award now consists of an outright prize of $5,000. and in addition $1,500. will be paid as advance against royalties. The prize winning volume may be fiction, non-fiction, or graphic and may deal with the broad problem of intolerance or any specific manifestation of it. The contest closes March 30, 1946. Obtain entry blanks from Julian Messner, Inc., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. 18.

Community Activities

World Friendship in the Schools

Mr. Herbert Houston, chairman of the World Friendship Hour Committee, tells of this admirable project of which he is the founder:

When the atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima our small world became an atom in God's universe. From that moment the struggle was joined between the forces of destruction and the moral forces that hope to control them.

The hopeful revelation in this cosmic confrontation was that men of all races and creeds and colors instantly saw that it was an inevitable conflict and must be met, not by flank movements or retreats, but by direct and continuous frontal attack. In that way only can man hope to survive under the supremacy of moral law. Before this irrepressible conflict instantly and literally "exploded," with such blinding light and mighty reverberations, that all the world saw and knew its meaning, there had been begun several powerful movements for the post-war world that fit in to resist this irrepressible conflict.

The educational forces of the world are moving to meet their manifest and accepted responsibility in the schools of all nations. On the opening day of the San Francisco Conference the World Friendship Hour was inaugurated in hundreds of schools in this country by the World Education Service Council under a national commission of sponsors that is as broad in its membership as the democratic basis of our free public school system. Some of the sponsors are: Henry A. Atkinson, Walter Damrosch, Jo Davidson, Stephen P. Duggan, Robert I. Gannon, Fiorello La Guardia, Paul Monroe, John R. Mott, Philip Murray, G. Ashton Oldham, G. Bromley Oxnam, E. George Payne, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, George D. Stoddard, and Matthew W. Woll. This World Friendship Hour is being introduced in many states, as schools – public, private and church – reopen this fall.

The Motion Picture Industry, under the direction and inspiration of Will H. Hays, who is just resigning from the presidency to be succeeded by Eric A. Johnston, has been collaborating to enable the World Friendship Hour to introduce into schools of every nation visual knowledge of the life, customs, trade, and progress of all nations. The radio companies are showing a like spirit of cooperation in arranging to bring to schools the latest news of the great epic of the United Nations Charter.

We welcome letters of inquiry from churches, Sunday schools, young peoples' societies that may wish to consider having the World Friendship Hour, every week or every month, as a part of any of their meetings. Plans for distribution, together with plans for production, are now under way, looking to the lowest possible unit costs. Full information will be sent. Address World Friendship Hour, Room 1041, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York.

Annual Forum at Christ Church

"Tomorrow's Challenge" was the subject this year for the forum held annually at Christ Church (Methodist) New York. The meetings took place on September 26 and 27, with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, presiding. Members of Christ Church formed the committee which arranged the sessions which were national and international in viewpoint and nonpartisan in atmosphere. Cooperating with Mrs. Joseph E. Goodbar, Chairman of the Forum Committee, were several prominent New York men and women.

The topics discussed at the six sessions of the forum were "Problems and Promises Ahead," "Challenge to Public Policy," "We Must Save Our Children," "Aspects of Education," and "Avenues for Progress."

Experts in the fields of medicine, education, economics and religion who participated in the sessions included Dr. Ernst Boas, Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, Sir Gerald Campbell, Norman Thomas, Mordecai W. Johnson, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Feis.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey sent a message in which he said: "However hopeful our plans for the period of transition through which we are passing, they can never succeed fully unless they have the spiritual leadership of our free churches of which we are so proud."

Special Radio Program

The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation announces a special program for the benefit of its many "Beyond Victory" listeners. General Carlos Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, author-lecturer, last man off Bataan and former aide to General MacArthur, will speak on the topic, "Philippines – Key to Peace in the Pacific."

Following is a partial list of radio stations carrying this broadcast:

October 13, New York: WHN, Sat. 8:30.
October 17, Minneapolis: KUOM, Wed. 7:00.
October 18, Portland, Ore.: KBPS, Thurs. 4:15.
October 28, San Francisco, KSFO, Sun. 7:15.
November 3, Pittsburgh: KQV, Sat. 11:15.

Pattern for Peace — WQXR

Beginning October 7th, the Second Anniversary of the *Pattern for Peace* will be commemorated in a series of Sunday afternoon broadcasts over station WQXR. The Church Peace Union and World Alliance, in conjunction with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will present the following speakers: Dr. William P. Merrill, who will speak on the "Second Anniversary of the *Pattern for Peace* As Seen By A Minister," October 7th; Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, " . . . As Seen By A Rabbi," October 14th; Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, " . . . As Seen By An Educator," October 21st; Prof. John I. Knudson, " . . . As Seen By An Economist," October 28th. These broadcasts will be heard at 1:00 P.M., EST.

SUGGESTED READING AND PROGRAMS

Public Journal by Max Lerner. Viking Press, 18 East 48th Street, New York, N. Y. $3.00.

These "Marginal Notes on Wartime America," as Lerner calls his selection of 100 editorials from the 400 of the past two years as an editor of PM, reflect a vigorous, fearless mind at work. The section headings reveal the breadth and depth of a stimulating book: *This Favorite Land, Freedom and the Fascist Seed, Political Animal in Wartime, A World in the Making and Breaking,* and *Conversations With the Future.*

The Life of Woodrow Wilson: An Outline for a Course of Study by James T. Shotwell. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. New York. Free.

The succinct and graphic biography of Wilson is illustrated from the film "Wilson." Topics for discussion and references for reading are added.

Economic Stability in the Post-War World. Report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions of the League of Nations. Part II. Columbia University Press. New York. $2.50.

Part I, covering the transition from war to peace economy, appeared in 1943. The present part is concerned with the conditions of prosperity — economic stability and the fullest possible use of productive resources — after the transition has been made.

Education in the United Nations. Prepared by members of the International Education Assembly. Published by The School Executive. New York, N. Y.

Following the adoption of a report called "Education for a Free Society," the International Education Assembly drew up a series of questions to serve as a guide in surveying the present status of education. This handbook gives the answers received from twenty-six countries to these questions.

1945 Blue List: Catalog of Selected Motion Pictures. Brandon Films Inc. 1600 Broadway, New York.

An admirably classified and indexed list of films which may be rented for non-theatrical use. The films are clearly described. The variety of subjects is shown by the following random selection: Our Chinese Allies; Labor and the War; French Language Shorts; Building the Peace. Documentary films, features and comedies are also listed.

Human Nature and Enduring Peace. Edited by Gardner Murphy. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. $3.50.

Professor Murphy has done an outstanding piece of work in combining the wisdom of some fifty experts to answer such questions as "What human characteristics predispose toward war?" "How can they be controlled or redirected?" "How can the special dangers confronting the post-war world be met?" "How can education for world-mindedness become more effective?" "Is there a 'moral equivalent for war' today?" The book can be warmly recommended.

The Second Chance: America and the Peace. Edited by John B. Whitton. Princeton University Press. Princeton, New Jersey. $2.50.

A symposium dealing with significant aspects of the present international situation as it appears to various members of the Princeton Group for the Study of Post-War Problems. It lacks popular appeal but undoubtedly will be of value to students. Of all the sections that by Edward S. Corbin, "The Senate and Peace," is the most timely.

The Making of Europe: An Introduction to the History of European Unity. By Christopher Dawson. Sheed and Ward. New York. $3.00.

A history of Europe and the Mediterranean Basin from the fourth to the eleventh century. Professor Dawson maintains that the so-called "Dark Ages" were really the dawn of western civilization.

Canada and World Security by Vincent Price. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 25 cents.

This pamphlet is another published under the general title "Canada Must Choose." The author vividly portrays Canada's relationship to world organization and the British Commonwealth of Nations. Canada will have to choose her role for the future and that role will depend on her relationship to and conception of that Commonwealth of Nations in coming years.

The Church Looks Forward by William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury. Macmillan Company, New York. $2.00.

In this volume are collected some of the historic utterances of this world leader of Christianity while he was Primate of England. He discusses with rare lucidity and courage many of those momentous issues which Christians face in these turbulent days. He outlines a policy and program and challenges the church to take a leading role in world reconstruction.

The Churches and World Order: November 11, 1945, issued by The Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. Price 5 cents per copy; $4.00 per hundred copies. Order direct from Council.

A leaflet containing valuable suggestions for the observance of World Order Sunday on November 11. It deals with the current situation in the light of the contribution of the Christian Church.

Patriotism Today. A Service of Thanksgiving and Dedication. World Order Movement, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Department of Social Education and Action, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa. Additional copies available from any Presbyterian Book Store, at $1.00 a hundred.

Our readers are urged to see **The True Glory** and **The Story of G. I. Joe,** two moving pictures of superior artistry and imagination. Both pictures show why and how the war was fought.